

are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. No man is more handsome than he who has rendered himself so.

Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

excellent preparation comforts & strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and whitens the teeth, by absorbing the astringent slime and foulness, which accumulate, never fails to injure & pain them.

Mrs. Hahn's genuine Eye-Water. sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, never failing to cure those which frequently succeed the small pox and fevers, and wonderfully strengthens the sight. Hundreds have experienced its virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth Ache Drops. only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe cases.

Sovereign Ointment for the Head. which is warranted an infallible remedy for all diseases of the head, and may be used with perfect safety, by young women or on infants a week old, not a particle of mercury, or any other ingredient whatever, and is not associated with that tormenting fume, with the application of other remedies.

The Anodyne Elixir. the cure of every kind of head ache.

Indian Vegetable Specific. and speedy remedy for the venereal disease of prevention is worth a pound.

prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

IS RECOMMENDED

Mrs. Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills. operation of these pills is perfectly safe, and may be used with safety by persons in every age, are excellently adapted to carry off the bilious, and prevent its morbid secretion, and amend the appetite; to procure perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are attended with fatal consequences; yet fails to remove a cold, if taken on appearance. They are celebrated for their habitual cures; sicknes at the head and severe head ache; and ought to be used in all persons on a change of climate.

Sold likewise by S. Peaford, R. Ross and Douglass, Peleg; T. Green, Frederickburgh, Eddie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Sub. Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Now, Williamburgh; and J. Leesburg.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

AWAY from the subscriber this day, having feloniously carried off, on the 20th inst. a large trunk and chest of apparel and other articles (which have since been recovered) a Mulatto servant slave, MOSES, who calls himself Moses Gaines, 45 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches, tolerably well formed, has a concealed countenance, is very artful and villainous, and may impose himself as a Freeman. He had on when he went off, a green cloth short coat with yellow metal buttons, a white striped Marseilles vest, olive colored corduroy breeches, white stockings, and shoes; all his other clothes are scoured, but he may change those to be my slave, having lived in my service and travelled about with me for the last six years. I will pay the above reward to any person who will bring him home or secure him so that I get him again.

Richard M. Scott, near Alexandria, }

NOTICE. those who are indebted to the subscriber on account of the concern of Powell, as well as Denney and Powell, that do not pay off their notes or accounts or bonds with security, on or before the 1st of May next, their notes and accounts will be turned into the hands of an attorney.

EVEN POWELL, jun. of Middleburgh, is to settle and receive the debts due of that concern, should any apply reference to the subscriber in this place.

Edmund Denney.

PRINTED DAILY
BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.]

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1806.

[No. 1612.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday, WILL BE SOLD,

At the Vendue-Store,

Corner of Prince and Water streets,

Variety of DRY GOODS,

GRUGERIES, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.]

All kind of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

Philip G. Marseller, v. m.

For Freight or Charter,

The Ship ENTERPRISE,

Captain Colcord,

About 300 hogsheads burthen—now laying at Merchants wharf—a fine new vessel. A premium will be given to Liverpool, and advances made on consignment to Messrs. Logan, Lenox and Co.

William Hodgson.

Wbs. has for sale, on board said ship, 500 facks Liverpool stoved Salt, 6000 bushels do. coarse.

May 24.

Plaster Paris & Lime—afloat.

100 tons Plaster Paris, 70 sacks Lime, On board Brig Nancy, Captain Hall, AND FOR SALE, BY

Lawrafon & Fowle, who have also received by said Brig, Schooner Dove, and Packet, from Baltimore, 30 boxes Cod Fish

70 do. Mould and Dipt Candles 120 do. Half Boxes Brown Soap 1 Bale Beeswax Gums

Imperial, } TEAS, Young Hyson } of the latest importations. 20 barrels N. E. Rum 75 casks Bellona Gunpowder 10 cases Fig Blue

In Store, Prime Back and Pork Ruffles and Rayers Duck Young Hyson and Hyson Skin TEAS Mucovado Sugar

Casks Sherry and Madeira Wine 200 Boxes Mould and Dipt Candles 50 do. Chocolate, &c. &c.

For Freight, The Brig NANCY, R. B. HALL, Master; Burthes about 1200 barrels. She is in good order and will be ready to receive a cargo in three days.

Apply as above.

May 21.

FOR SALE,

PORK in barrels New York prime and cargo BEEF

Hyson Skin and } TEAS

Sussex

Rabbit DUCK, and

A few kegs ESSENCE OF SPRUCE, by

DAN'L. MURCATROYD.

May 6.

BOTTLED BEER.

To-morrow morning, at 7 o'clock, and, if en- raged, each succeeding morning.

A dray with BOTTLED BEER will go about town:

When the citizens may supply themselves with that wholesome beverage at six pence per bottle, to be paid for on delivery.

For Orlers from the country and inquiring or- ders will be executed on the shortest notice.—

Apply to

T. CRUSE.

May 8.

FRESH TEAS.

Now lauding from on board the brig Harmony from New York.

12 chests Young Hyson, } Of the latest

5 do. Hyson, } Importation.

10 do. Hyson Skin,

Which will be sold on very moderate terms by

James Sanderson.

April 21.

A few copies of the American Gardner may be had at the Book-Store of Robert Gray.

The Subscriber,

At his manufactory, Water street, offers

FOR SALE,

A quantity of Mould and Dipt Candles.

Upwards of thousand weight.

White and Brown SOAP.

And will shortly have ready for delivery a large parcel

He continues the Bottling business as usual, and

has on hand, a large stock of

Old bottled Porter and pale Ale,

Part of it nearly twelve months in bottles, received in

hogsheads from the brewery of Messrs. Abbott and Shear-

ward, Philadelphia (late Mr. Isaac W. Morris) the whole

of which on trial will be found not inferior in quality to

any ever imported from London.

W. M. DUNLAP.

May 19.

co

WILL BE LANDED,

THIS DAY,

At Hewes and Miller's wharf,

The Cargo of the Sloop President,

From Guadalupe—consisting of

Prime Green Coffee & Sugar:

Which will be sold low if immediate applica-

tion is made to

Mordecai Miller.

May 17.

co

THE Sloop President,

Will be sold low, if immediate application is

M. M.

O. P. FINLEY,

FAIRFAX STREET;

Has imported in the William and John, Captain

Woodhouse,

A large and general assortment of

Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery,

&c.

Which he will dispose of by wholesale and re-

tail, on the accustomed terms to punctual cus-

mers.

May 15.

co

JUST IMPORTED,

Per ship WILLIAM MURDOCH, from London,

A PARCEL OF

SPRING GOODS,

Printed Calicoes and Cambrics,

Narrow cord, tape stripe, and cambic dimities,

Cotton chamois, and chambray muslins,

Plain and figured Italian satenines,

Plain jacquard and cambic muslins,

A great variety of fashionable fancy muslins,

shawls, veils, and handkerchiefs,

Hosiery, silk gloves, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY

Richard Veitch & Co.

May 13.

co

N. B. Many of the above GOODS are in

uitable packages for the West India market, and

entitled to Drawback.

Colston and Turner,

Have received from New York, and are now

opening at their Linen Store, on Royal street,

opp. Mr. James Russell's,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

Irish Linens, Diaper Table Cloths,

brown Hollands, Pinwheels, and Ticklenburgs.

And daily expect,

Diapers, Checks, Hempens, Dow-

lals, Sheetings, Thread, &c. &c.

Also for Sale.

A few chests of Imperial and Hyson

Teas, of the latest importations—and 50 facks

of Liverpool Salt.

May 9.

co

Wanted to Purchase,

A FEMALE HOUSE SERVANT, who

can come well recommended—from 20 to 25

years of age.

Apply to the Printer.

April 3.

co

Solution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under

the firm of Joseph Riddle & Co. of Alexandria,

was dissolved the 5th instant, by mutual con-

sent: All persons that are indebted to, or that

have claims on the same, are requested to come

forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the

concern as soon as possible. Those whose ac-

counts are of long standing are particularly re-

quested to attend to this notice, and make

NEW ADMINISTRATION.

No. II.

Before we proceed to examine the propriety of the individual appointments, it is necessary we should consider the professed grounds on which the present administration is founded. The great principle is that of comprehending all the men of talent, rank, and influence in the country. These words are so sweeping, that they would include a majority of the two houses of parliament. Are there not many peers of equal rank, talent and influence with earl Moira, Spencer, Fitzwilliam and lord Sidmouth? Are there not many commoners of equal rank, talent and influence with lord H. Petty, Mr. Grey and Mr. Erskine? rank we can easily see, and influence, or consideration, as it is called, we can guess at; but in what way are we to decide upon *that*? This is a most important question, a most important question indeed for this country. There is scarcely any other criterion of talent in English statesmen, but their power of public speaking. He who can best declaim, who can reason most plausibly in parliament, and obtain the greatest triumph in debate, attains at once the highest consideration. It is an evil inseparable from the many blessings of our free constitution that public speaking is power and greatness; that a minister is forced, not so much to consider the utility of his measures as the figure he can make with them in parliament, where more of his attention is engaged in combating his opponents than is consistent with the discharge of his official duties. The opposition having nothing to do but debate, worry the minister incessantly, and prevent him from bestowing due care on the affairs of the public. No oppositions have done this more than those of Messrs. Fox and Grenville; and comprehending as the present ministry does, all the clamorous talent in parliament, they will possess this happy advantage, which we hope they will use for the national welfare, that they will not be much disturbed by any opposition.

But to the consideration of talent. If public speaking be the criterion, by which we are to judge of the talents of statesmen, and it is the only one by which we can judge favorably of the new ministry, then was Mr. Pitt the greatest statesman (which the coalition deny) if not, what are the claims of the new ministers to ability? In office, lords Grenville, Spencer, Sidmouth, Mr. Windham, &c. were stigmatised as incapable, by the Foxites; while the Foxites, on the other hand, were equally condemned by their opponents. Is it for the abilities displayed by lords Grenville, Spencer, Sidmouth and Windham, when in office, that the Foxites have called for their return? Or is it because the Foxites are continued in power, that the Grenvilles represent them as excellent statesmen? If ministers are to be chosen for their power of public speaking, and we see no other reason for choosing the present ministry, then, we ask, why, upon the principle of including all the rank and talent, are lords Hawkesbury and Castlereagh, with Mr. Canning and others, excluded from the new ministry? These gentlemen are very able public speakers, and possess great abilities as statesmen. Both lords Eldon and Mulgrave are superior in talents to lords Fitzwilliam and Spencer; but the marquis of Wellesley is a far more able orator than any man in the cabinet, Mr. Fox excepted; and as a statesman, he is superior to Mr. Fox himself. Why is the marquis of Wellesley omitted, if it be not that the principle on which the ministry is formed is not that of comprehending all rank, talents and consideration, but of rewarding all servile followers? Has the coalition neutralised the marquis by half threats of impeachment and half promises of protection? The coalition indeed will not allow that any out of their own circle possess either virtue or talents. Lords Grenville, Sidmouth, Mr. Windham, &c. were long stigmatised by Mr. Fox's party as corrupt and incapable. Now they have joined their standard, they are all purity and talent. This language of party, is not that of the public. Lords Hawkesbury, Castlereagh and Mr. Canning, are as able speakers as lords Spencer, Fitzwilliam, Sidmouth, Ellenborough, Moira, H. Petty, Mr. Grey or Mr. Erskine, and they are quite as able statesmen too. Why are this excluded from this broad-bottomed administration, which was to comprehend the men of rank, talent and influence of all parties. It cannot be for want of ability either in the closet or in parliament, since we see that men much inferior to them are included in the cabinet. If they are excluded for want of ability in the closet, why is lord Bathurst dismissed,

one of the ablest men that ever presided at the admiralty? Why is Mr. Rose dismissed, known as he is, to be one of the ablest men in finance, as well as an excellent man of business? The truth is, their places and emoluments are wanted for the partisans of Fox. This new ministry, which was to include the heads of all parties, thereby insuring unanimity and vigor, which was to act on the principle of oblivion, of burying all party differences, begins its career by a system of proscription and vengeance, and punishes with exclusion all those, who, by lending themselves to Mr. Pitt, assisted two years ago, to defeat the object of the coalition. Messrs. Grey and Windham were the most vehement for a ministry comprehending the heads of ALL parties; but since by the death of Mr. Pitt the government has fallen within their grasp, strange to tell they have been the most vehement for excluding all the friends of Mr. Pitt, and for sweeping away even to the lowest clerks every man supposed to be attached to our late "excellent statesman." Messrs. Grey and Windham, who were the most vehement brawlers against exclusion when they had little hopes of coming into power, are, now that power is in their hands, the most vehement for the exclusion of all Mr. Pitt's friends. The broad-bottomed ministry is extended no further than is requisite to bring it into power; the principle is no longer acted upon when that is effected; and we find that the noise about including the leading men of all parties, meant only all that were necessary to enable the Fox and Grenville parties to attain the objects of their ambition. That done, then begins the system of exclusion and party distinctions against which they have declaimed so much; and the public see, what we have often insisted upon, that the cant and clamor about a broad-bottomed ministry, meant nothin more than to bring certain men into place who found they could not succeed without combination.

This principle of securing unanimity and vigor by including in the ministry all the rank, talent, and influence of the country, is urged with a very ill grace by the old opposition. By this principle it is avowed that party distracts and weakens a government, that it is mischievous to the state. What else can be the meaning (setting the selfish jobbing objects out of the question) of securing unanimity and vigor by including the heads of all parties in the ministry? Is not this an avowal that the system of opposition so long carried on by Mr. Fox and his friends, has been injurious to the country? Mr. Fox would naturally, to secure his own elevation, but when raised, he would kick down the ladder by which he ascended. He would suffer no party out of power, if he were in place; no opposition should exist if he were minister. He seems to think himself possessed of a patent for party and opposition, and that the monopoly belongs exclusively to himself. Out of place he represents party as essential to the constitution, and boasts of it; but the moment his party acquires such strength as promises a triumph he considers all other party as improper. The sum of all this is, that Mr. Fox feels towards party in no other way than as it tends to gratify his personal ambition. After having torn and distracted the country by parties, after having reduced it to a helpless state, then he proposes a union of all parties for the good of the nation! if this union were founded on principle, we should admire it; but it is founded on the sacrifice of all principle, except that ruling one, personal ambition. Which of the present ministers is it that has renounced his former opinions? Are lords Grenville, Spencer, and Mr. Windham, now they are ministers, ready, with Mr. Fox, to accept the treaty of Amiens? Is lord Sidmouth ready to surrender Malta? Or is Mr. Fox ready to prosecute the war on Mr. Windham's ideas, that a state of hostility with France is more safe and advantageous than a state of what is called peace? If these are now the sentiments of any of these gentlemen, merely because they are ministers, they are the greatest culprits in existence. For, if this be the case, they are ready to spread war and dissension throughout the world, that they may attain the objects of their ambition; places of trust and emolument in government.

While we are anxious to see the country derive the advantages it must derive from the absence of party, from the exertions of a strong and unopposed government, we must not shut our eyes and conclude that the present ministry will form such a government, merely because they so give it out. The scene of contest will only be removed, we fear, from parliament to the cabinet. It will be removed from the public eye, but the public will not the less feel its effects. However, we shall "hope for the best." Mr. Fox during his whole

life has shewn a wonderful facility in accommodating his conduct to his party and to his views, and we hope he will now fashion it to the principles of lord Grenville, in whom the country places confidence. Should unanimity and vigor prevail in the cabinet, we are taught to believe we shall have "a strong government equal to the crisis." But what is that crisis? Is it a crisis of danger at home? No. This may be a strong government to stifle party, to bridle the king, to rule severely, to take measures at home at which men will startle; but will it be a strong government abroad? It will be a strong government towards England, but will it be a strong government towards France? Will Mr. Fox go "crawling on his knees, bowing down his grey hairs to lick the dust from the feet of Bonaparte," while a "vigor beyond the law" is exerted in London? Are we to regard France merely as a commercial rival, and the commercial system as one, which generating all evil, vice and baseness in a state, should be banished from England? Is Bonaparte to be defended against the good haters, as we have seen him in Mr. Fox's Journals, while our allies the sovereigns of Russia and Prussia are stigmatized as "drunken drivellers?" And are we to rejoice in a peace because it is glorious for France and disgraceful to England? These are considerations of great importance when we talk of a strong government. Let us reflect whether it will not be strong as against ourselves, and weak as against our enemies.

These general observations on the principles on which the new administration is professedly founded, will be strikingly supported by an investigation of the individual appointments, into which we shall enter to-morrow or next day.

(To be continued.)

FROM THE POST BOY.

DESCRIPTION OF TRIPOLI.
Extracted from a letter from Dr. Cowdry, to his friend at Dartmouth College, (N. H.) dated Tripoli Castle, May 20th. 1803.

"THE city or town of Tripoli stands on the north coast of Africa, north lat. 32° 54', and long. E. from London 13° 11'—it stands up in the ruins of ancient Pea and a sandy desert; it contains about 40,000 Mahometans, 5,000 Jews, and 1000 Fanatics and Greeks; only a few of the most trusty Mahometans are allowed to bear arms. It contains eight mosques and one Christian church; some of the mosques

are very large, but being what they call

an infidel or an unbeliever in the Mahometan religion, was never permitted to step in one of them, but was allowed to stand at the door and look in; I never discovered any elegance about them the floors are covered with mats, and the Mahometans take their shoes off at the door before they go in to worship upon what they call the holy ground. Tripoli contains several baths some of which are very commodious, and are places of considerable resort. It is the dictates of Mahomet, which directs the keeping the body clean. I have seen many deviate from this, and instead of washing do rub their bodies with dry sand; this custom I am informed originated among pagans and other travellers who were not able to find water while travelling over the desert. The Bedouin Arabs often practice this imperfect method of purification even where water is at hand. Many of the buildings have the appearance of great antiquity of which the inhabitants can give no account; among them is a Roman palace and a Triumphal Arch with Roman inscriptions, they are of the finest marble.

"The Castle stands on the water's edge at the northeasternmost part of the town, its ramparts are of different heights; on the land side they are from forty to eighty, and on the water side they are from thirty-five to forty feet in height: twenty five pieces of brass ordnance of different sizes are mounted on different parts of the Castle to command the town, adjoining country and harbor. Several of the apartments in the west end of the castle are large, commodious and airy, and ornamented with a variety of fine marble, Mosaic and stucco work, and furnished with large looking-glasses, carpets and gold embroidery, upon red damask &c. Here the bashaw receives foreign ministers, &c.—Here he holds his divan, which he often imperiously overrules, and his mandates are often crowned with the most cruel torture and death; it was here that we were arraigned before the bashaw on the first night of our captivity; here are also a great number of small apartments, a large open court and a spacious gallery for the accommodation and residence of the bashaw's wives, children and attendants; here is also a bomb proof room to which

the bashaw often fled on suspicion of danger. The east end of the castle is converted into stables for the bashaw's and Mameluke's horses and prison, where our officers were confined and where I was confined until the bashaw took me into his household, and where the bashaw confines his hostages and malefactors; and in the midst of these gloomy regions is the magazine of gun powder. These mansions of horror are in bad repair, full of vermin and the filthiest place in all Tripoli. The town (including the castle) is about three and an half miles in circumference. The country about Tripoli is two days journey from Tripoli is principally a sandy and barren desert. The town and the ramparts and batteries, which enclose it, are built of ruins of ancient Pea, Lepis, and Sabrata, which are marble and a variety of other calcareous stone among which are shafts of granite, many of which are very large; the cement is lime and sand: regularity of architecture is not to be seen in the modern buildings. The town and batteries are generally white, washed with lime at the commencement of Ramadam. The tops of the houses are flat and covered with a composition thickly of lime which when dry forms a very firm terrace.

"To prevent the effects of fire from their enemies the whole town is in a state of fire proof. The fresh water used in Tripoli (except in time of scarcity when it is brought from the wells in the desert, on mules, asses, and by Christian slaves) is rain water caught in winter, the only time of rain in this country; it runs from the terraces through earthen tubes into large vaulted reservoirs which are built of stone and lime, and coated with lime, and are in the earth below the influence of the sun, where it is preserved from filth, and when drawn for use it is remarkably clear, cool and pleasant. The wells in and about Tripoli, for about two miles from the sea shore, produce brackish water, which is used for cleaning their stone floors, sinks, necessaries, &c. and for watering gardens during the dry season. Sinks lead from the houses through the bottoms of the necessaries, into very large sewers which lead into the sea, all of which are built of stone and lime. The streets not being paved are naturally very dirty, but every thing of the nature of manure is diligently gathered into large baskets, flung upon camels, mules and asses, and carried into the gardens to raise the soil from its natural state of barrenness. These little plantations are each enclosed with high walls; they contain from two to six acres each; many of them are cultivated in the European style by European gardeners and are made to produce many of the useful roots, plants, and fruits that are natural to the torrid and temperate zones. These inclosures are about 2000 in number all interspersed with tall date-trees, and are laid out in such a manner that collectively they form a semi-circle which extends from shore to shore at a little distance from the town, forming a large circular avenue of sand between the town and gardens. This evergreen half zone, the sandy desert on which it is planted, and Mount Atlas, which borders the prospect, when viewed from the top of the castle or gate of the town, presents a beautiful prospect.

"The winds from the north, N. E. and N. W. are generally very salubrious—those from the south and S. E. come over the parched continent and are generally very oppressive, they are called the Syro-co— they sometimes rise to that degree of heat and violence that people who are not able to find shelter often perish. They sometimes last three days, but generally not longer than the first 12 of the 24 hours. The nights are sometimes cool after rain; but I never saw any frost during the two winters I was in Tripoli.

"The principle market is held every Tuesday on the avenue between the town and gardens where a variety of articles are sold; here the butchers kill and sell their meat chiefly to Christians, Jews, and the Tripolite nobility. The common class of people eat but little meat, their principal diet is dates, olives, oil of olives, bread and a variety of vegetables, which they cook with oil, &c. The most prevailing disorders I discovered among them were ophthalmia in summer and catarrh and slight pulmonary affections in winter, the former I attribute to a remarkable serene brilliant sky and the scorching winds from the continent, and the latter to the want of proper cloathing. The dead, all except the bashaw's family, and the Mufti, or high priest, are buried out of the town.

"The earth in and about Tripoli, is a mixture of several kinds, the most predominant is of a calcarious silicious nature—this forms what travellers have called an

of sand. There is a quay of about four miles from the town, in the level of the desert and is marked by Christian and Negro slaves.

NOREJK, May 22.
Arrived sbr. Bellona, Adams, 25 days from Romania, (St. Domingo). Left sbr. Chance, Wallace, to sail in 4 days for sbr. Hope, Dyer, in 20 days. Spent 10, in lat. 31° 46' long. 23° 5', the coast is sandy and barren desert. The town and the ramparts and batteries, which enclose it, are built of ruins of ancient Pea, Lepis, and Sabrata, which are marble and a variety of other calcareous stone among which are shafts of granite, many of which are very large; the cement is lime and sand: regularity of architecture is not to be seen in the modern buildings. The town and batteries are generally white, washed with lime at the commencement of Ramadam. The tops of the houses are flat and covered with a composition thickly of lime which when dry forms a very firm terrace.

"The schooner Stephen, formerly of Baltimore, a privateer of one long gun, and 70 men, was captured by Americans, owned by one Bonaparte in this country, who is also owner of the privateer Jeane Estelle, which captures American vessels she falls in with, and which the schooner Ann-Ballard, Captain Guillet, Captain F. Corran, 50 days from Liverpool. Left there the ships Amable, Richard, Philadelphia, to sail for Charlestown, —, for New Orleans, to sail — days. Geneva, —, for Charlestown and Charles for Petersburgh. Franklin, Smith, New Jersey, of Philadelphia, some others names not recollect. Essex, Law, sailed two days before for Liverpool. On the 29th of March, off the Lizard, in with the outward bound West India ship 350 full, under convoy of 3 line of 50 and four frigates. Saw two frigates cruise the Western Islands under English colors. Sloop Willing Maid, Ashley, 25 days from Trinidad. Left there 25th April, sbr. Clinton, of Fredericksburgh for New York.

British ship Herald, Murphy, 60 days from Liverpool. British brig Britannia, Douglass, 48 days from Leith, bound to City Point. British brig Providence, Lafayre, 67 days from Dublin. Ship Two Brothers, Hartshorne, 68 days from Liverpool. Ship Hope, Hammond, 92 days from Liverpool.

KNOKVILLE, (Tenn.) April 2.

HORRID MURDER.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman

Hawkins to his friend in this town

ed.

April 19, 1803.

DEAR SIR,

"THERE was on the night, 8th instant, one of the most horrid murders committed in the upper part of this county, ever heard of. Mr. Doherty, was murdered by his daugher about 13 or 14 years of age, with 3 strokes of an ax; the old man was asleep one of his little children in his arms. The first stroke was in his temple, he tried to avert it, and the girl gave two more in his face which put an end to his existence. The girl, her brother 10 or 11 years old, and her sister 8 or 9 years old, rolled the body into a bag, to carry him off; the oldest girl and her brother and little sister, but the little girl was unable to carry her part, and her sister (the murderer) whipped her severely to make her carry it, but could not. She then opened the bag (or potato hole) and rolled him in the bag until Saturday, when he was discovered. The three children and two small dogs slept there every night. When the old man was apprehended, she said she had killed her father, and had done so because her father had killed her mother. Since being committed, she says she did not kill her father, but that it was her brother who did it, and says she was scared, and confesses she had killed him to save her own life. She was afraid the men who took her would kill her; the brother and sister said she killed him, and flung him in the bag where he was found; the girl intended to lay until Saturday night to have cut him in pieces, but the old man drank very hard, and when she told him of killing her mother, she frequently whipped his daughter; Sunday before the murder was committed, she got an axe to kill her father, but it appears she was determined to do it under the bed, where she lay, but until Tuesday night; then did she have cut him in pieces, to have him. This (in a girl of her age) is a

600 barrels excellent Herring Shad—for sale, by Douglas & Mand

May 27.

often fled on suspicion of dan-
e, east end of the castle is con-
to stables for the bashaw's and
e's horses and prisoners, where
ers were confined and where I
lived until the bashaw took
his household, and where the
enemies his hostages and malfac-
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batteries are generally white,
in lime at the commencement
them. The tops of the houses are
covered with a composition chiefly
which when dry forms a very firm
prevent the effects of fire from
the whole town is in a state
of. The fresh water used in
except in time of scarcity when it
from the wells in the desert, on
es, and by Christian slaves) is
caught in winter, the only time
in his country; it runs from the
through earthen tubes into large
ervoirs which are built of stone
and coated with lime, and are
below the influence of the sun,
preserved from filth, and when
use it is remarkably clear, cool
ant. The wells in and about
or about two miles from the sea
produce brackish water, which is
cleaning their stone floors, sinks,
&c. and for watering gardens
dry season. Sinks lead from
through the bottoms of the ne-
into very large sewers which lead
all of which are built of stone
The streets not being paved are
very dirty, but every thing of the
mature is diligently gathered in
skets, flung upon camels, mules
and carried into the gardens to
off from its natural state of bar-
These little plantations are each
with high walls; they contain
to six acres each; many of them
in the European style by
gardeners and are made to pro-
of the useful roots, plants, and
are natural to the torrid and
zones. These inclosures are
in number all interspersed with
es, and are laid out in such a
that collectively they form a semi-
b extends from shore to shore at
ance from the town, forming a
ar avenue of sand between the
gards. This evergreen half
and desert on which it is plant-
out Atlas, which borders the
when viewed from the top of the
te of the town, presents a beau-
ct.

it is from the north, N. E. and
generally very salubrious —
the south and S. E. come over
d continent and are generally
sive, they are called the Syro-
sometimes rise to that degree of
olence that people who are not
l shelter often perish. They
last three days, but generally
had the first 12 of the 24 hours,
are sometimes cool after rain;
saw any frost during the two
as in Tripoli.

principle market is held every
the avenue between the town
where a variety of articles are
the butchers kill and sell their
to Christians, Jews, and the
ability. The common class of
but little meat, their principal
es, olives, oil of olives, bread
ty of vegetables, which they
oil, &c. The most prevailing
discovered among them were
in summer and catarrh and
tonic affections in winter, the
tribute to a remarkable serene-
and the scorching winds from
t, and the latter to the want of
thing. The dead, all except
s family, and the Mufti, or
are buried out of the town.
orth in and about Tripoli, is a
several kinds, the most pre-
a calcarious silicious nature —
what travellers have called an

portion of sand. There is a quay of lime-
stone about four miles from the town, it is
below the level of the desert and is much
worked by Christian and Negro slaves."

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in
Washington to his friend in Alexandria.

"I am happy to inform you that on the
application of William Mayne Duncanson
the corporation of Washington city have
passed a law to establish a ferry over Po-
tomac river, to Alexander's island, at the
place intended for the BRIDGE. A direct
road to this ferry would greatly facilitate &
shorten the communication between the
two cities."

Information, which is known to proceed from
an unquestionable authority, was on Friday last
received at New York, stating that Miranda,
with a considerable force had landed at Barcelo-
na; and that the British sloops of war *Lily* and
Jason, had proceeded to join him. This Intelli-
gence is contained in a letter from Trinidad, dated
May 11, addressed to a gentleman in New
York, who is highly interested in the issue of
this expedition.

We perceive in one of our London papers, the
following article under the Madrid head of
March 6.

"The American minister Mr. Ewing, left
this place last week unexpectedly for London;
he did not take leave of the diplomatic body —
political tensions were at first assigned for this cir-
cumstance, but it was afterwards said, that the
death of his father was the cause of his depart-
ture."

In one of the London papers, we perceive the
following article under the Hamburg head of
March 28.

"All the accounts received here from Switz-
erland represent that country as laboring under
the utmost distress, from the prohibition of ex-
porting its manufactures into France and Italy,
and from its usual supplies of provisions from
Switzerland having been cut off, at the infliction of the
French government. The communication
between Talleyrand and the Vandamme are stated
to have lately become very active, and the
prevailing opinion is, that there is an intrigue
going forward, the issue of which is likely to be
an application to Bonaparte, to place one of his
relatives at the head of the Swiss government."

German papers to the 28th of March, state
that the Austrian armies were completely orga-
nized, and that the Archduke John, with 400,000
men, had received orders to hold himself in re-
dines to march at a minute's warning. His de-
termination, however, remained secret, but it is pro-
bably to march to the Rhine, to operate with the
Russian troops who were on their march to Prus-
sia and Poland.

It is stated in a Vienna paper, that the Elec-
tor of Hesse had declined the *duces* which Na-
poleon offered to confer upon him.

General Mack, and several inferior officers,
have been removed from Olmütz to Spielberg.
[London paper.]

There is no probability of a peace between
England and France. "Indeed it is impossible,"
says the London Sun, of the 8th of April, for
any rational man, who considers the situation of
Great Britain, of France and of Europe, to en-
tertain very sanguine hopes of the restoration of
peace at present. The language of Mr. Fox, on
Thursday last, while with for peace cannot be
doubted, is, we think decisive on that subject."

The contest in Europe assumes a more import-
ant appearance, and threatens consequences which
will be more extensively felt than ever.
Wherever French influence gains the ascendant
and Russia, is now almost the only exception,
comparative with Britain is apparently to be inter-
dicted. This exercise of that power on the land,
will be retaliated by the exercise of that power
which Great Britain possesses on the ocean. This
tremendous competition will be felt by every
commercial nation. We contemplate it with an
awe of presentiment, for no policy can preserve
our country from its effects. If that intercourse
and those relations between nations, which have
been forming for many centuries are at once to
be dissolved or even suspended, we are soon to
witness a scene of unparalleled distress, which will
extend through the civilized world.

It is stated that Holland has presumed, once
more, to exhibit symptoms of national spirit.
The states general have rejected the arrange-
ment proposed by France, and claim, in the place
of it, their treaty of alliance. Internal omni-
nations were expected."

Boston Repertory.

The following observations and remarks
on the situation, climate, &c. of the port of
La Guayra and the city of Carracas in
Spanish America (furnished by a gentleman
lately returned from a voyage to that country)
cannot fail to interest every description
of readers:

La Guayra is the principal sea port of the
province of Carracas and is situated on the
foot of an extensive chain of lofty moun-
tains, running immediately along the coast.
It lies in 10°, 37' N. lat. and in about 67°, W.
long. from the meridian of Greenwich.
The high mountain that hangs almost over
the town, is called the saddle of Carracas,

and is 9230 Spanish feet high. It has been
seen at the distance of 25 leagues at sea.

The thermometer is seldom as low as 75,
and is generally from 80 to 85 throughout
the year, and especially in the summer
months, when it is very calm.

The atmosphere is dry, notwithstanding
the heat that prevails, its inhabitants are
remarkably healthy. Putrid and malignant
fevers do not make their appearance here as
frequently as in most of the West India
islands; and is a circumstance worthy of
particular notice, that that class of people
who are devoted to the hardest labor and
greatest exposure are wonderfully strong
and robust. The town and its environs
contain about 12,000 inhabitants.

City of Carracas. This is the capital &
seat of government of the province of the
same name, and is perhaps one of the finest
situations in the world. It stands in a most
delightful valley immediately over the high
mountain, at the foot of which La Guayra
is situated, and is distant from that place
probably not more than 10 leagues in a di-
rect line south. The road to it over the
mountains is 5 leagues, the elevation of
this valley above the level of the sea is near
4000 feet. The climate is very even, mild
and temperate, the thermometer seldom
rising higher than 78 and never falls below
58 and 68. It is generally about 72, Fahr-
heit. The atmosphere is rather humid;
its inhabitants enjoy exceeding good health.

There are several small rivers near the
city where waters are found to be whole-
some and very salutary for bathing. Near-
ly all the European and tropical fruits and
vegetables are produced here, and even In-
dian corn and wheat might be cultivated in
sufficient quantities to supply its inhabitants,
or even all the West India islands. One
may wear a broadcloth cloak all the year
round in this delightful valley, without in-
convenience and it very properly is deno-
minated the Montpelier of the new world.
The city and its environs contain about
45,000 inhabitants.

The province of Carracas extends from
the river Oronoco to the lake of Maray-
ez, which is nearly 800 miles of sea
coast.
Experiments from La Guayra Puerto Cabello,
in 1803, according to custom house.

52,000 fanegos cocoa, 65,000 quintals
coffee, 35,000 bales cotton, of 1 quintal
each, 85,000 hides, 2,000,000 horns, 20,800
cocoons of indigo, 100 lbs. each; 20,000
sarsaparilla, 850 jars balsam capivi, 5,000
pounds campeche tobacco, 800,000 lbs. cop-
per, 200,000 lbs. Justin, 10,000 lbs. je-
ous bark, and various other small articles.

DIED on Monday morning last, Mr.
Joseph Gilpin, merchant, of this place,
and yesterday his remains were interred
with masonic honors, by the brethren of
lodge No. 22, of which he was a member.
The characteristic traits of this gentleman
were, GENEROSITY, comporting with the
benevolence of the honest man's heart;
FRIENDSHIP, that knew no other bound than
ability to conform to its dictates; and SIN-
CERITY and INTEGRITY, that had its par-
allel only among the very first of GOOD
MEN.

ASSIZE OF BREAD, Made of Superfine Buff Flour.

Cents.
Th 8 pound loaf to be sold for 38
Th 4 pound loaf 19
Th 2 pound loaf 9 1
Th 1 pound loaf 5
JOHN LONGDEN, Clerk Market.

May 28.

PUBLIC SALE.

TO-MORROW,
At half past 3 o'clock, will be sold on Messrs.
Irwin & Dunlap's wharf,
40 hds. first quality SUGAR,
On a long credit, which will be made known
the place of sale.

P. G. Marsteller.

May 28.

FOR SALE,

By the subscribers,
Mold Candles, of a very superio-
quality, by the box
Wine Glasses, of different sizes
Buckles Wine, in quarter casks
Linen Salt, and Willow Carpets
German Linens, of different descriptions.
A L S O,
100 hds. Maryland and Virginie
Tobacco, part of which is well suited to the
West India markets.

R. T. Hooe & Co.

May 28.

Printing, in its various branches,
handsomely executed at this office.

Was a Situation in a

A YOUNG

lady, who writes &c.,

acquainted with accounts.

Apply to the PINTER.

May 28.

PUBLIC SALE.

ON WEDNESDAY

The 4th of June, will be sold at the house of

the late Duncan Nease, on Fairfax street, all

the personal estate of the deceased; consist-

ing of

Beds, bedding, and bedsteads; ta-

bles, chairs, some plate, a good water

apparel, kitchen furniture, &c. A variety of

carpenter's tools, and a good library.

P. G. Marsteller.

May 28.

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust from

James Brandon and Elizabeth his wife, dated

the 21st of February, 1803, for the sum of three

hundred pounds, which will be paid, on the 27th day of

August next, a LOT of GR. UND, containing

22 feet 3 inches on the call side of Water street,

and 150 feet deep, situated in the

corner of Water and Prince streets, in the town of Alexandria, where

on is erected a neat and convenient Dwelling house.

Thomas Vowell, Trustee.

May 28.

TO LET.

An elegant Pitch Dwelling and Ware-

house,

one of the best in the town of Alex-

andria, for the *Flour* and *Grocery* business.

The terms will be very moderate and ap-
plicable for soon.

Andrew Scholfield.

May 28.

N. B. I have just received a quantity of full

inch thick Boards, of an excellent quality — and

a quantity of three feet Shingles.

A S.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the command of Alexan-

dras, on Sunday the 25th instant, a RED

COW, about the command, is a good look-

ing COW, both ears are crooked, and the left ear has

a hole in it and a piece out at the bottom, her

horns stand wide apart, has a long tail, the end of which is white. The above reward will be

paid for bringing her to me, by

James Smith.

May 28.

(Last Night but One.)

ALEXANDRIA THEATRE.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE LADY.

The Public are respectfully informed, that a de-

tachment of the Philadelphia Company, pur-
pose

opening the Alexandria Theatre,

On Thursday Evening, the 29th May.

The Performance will be

BALANCING by a LADY.

She will balance a sword on the edge of a wine

glass, and a plate on the sword, all turn-
ing round at the same time. She will also balance

4 wine glasses and a decanter on a wind mill,

all on the edge of a wine glass; also, pipe

VALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINES.

Just received direct from the Patentee, and
FOR SALE BY
JAMES KENNEDY, JUN.
DRUGGIST.

The following Valuable Medicines:

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and Stomach Bitters.

PREPARED BY
THOMAS H. RAWSON,
Member of the Conne. Medical Society.

THESE Bitters have undoubtedly had the most rapid sale of any Patent Medicine ever before discovered, and are justly appreciated for their singular and uncommon virtues for restoring weak and decayed constitutions, and all that train of complicated complaints so common in the spring and fall seasons, such as *intermittent Fevers and Agues, long Autumnal Fevers, In-continencies, &c.* They are also a very pleasant bitters for common use, and where they are known they have taken the place and superseded the use of all other bitters in public houses as well as in private families.—Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Lee's (Windham) Billious Pills. THE great sale and increasing demand for these valuable pills for these twelve years past, speak their intrinsic worth. They have proved singularly efficacious in *Bilious and Yellow Fevers, Jaundice, Head Aches, Dysenteries, Bilious Cholera, Coughs, &c.* Female complaints, &c.

The very great demand and high esteem in which these pills are held throughout the United States and the West Indies, has induced many to counterfeit them; the purchaser is requested to observe that the name of Samuel Lee, jun. (the patentee) is affixed to each bill of directions, in his own hand writing, or they will not be genuine. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Itch Ointment.

A certain and safe application for that disagreeable complaint called the ITCH. Price 42 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious Pills, or, Family Phylax.

The extraordinary celebrity these pills have gained, the universal demand for them and esteem of which they are held by medical men of the first eminence, are sufficient testimonials of their intrinsic worth. In great colds and sudden attacks of disorders, an early use of these pills often produces the happiest effects, and taken once in eight or ten days in cases of indigestion, headaches, distensions, pains in the stomach and bowels, dysenteries, diarrhoeas, dropsties, &c. and a liberal use of my anti-bilious bitters in the intermediate cases has relieved patients almost to a miracle—Price 50 cents a box.

Wompson's Aromatic Tooth Paste,

the scurvy in the teeth and gums, and for cleaning and preserving the teeth. It likewise drives all disagreeable smells from the breath, generally arises from scorbutic gums and teeth. This paste is much in use, and highly esteemed by all those who value the preservation of their teeth, it may be applied at all times with greatest safety. It is neatly put up in boxes with paper directions. Price 50 cents a box.

Wison's Worm Powders.

Medicine which for efficacy and safety in its stands unrivalled. The most authen-roots and respectable authorities of its virtues, and surprising effects, in alarming cases of worms, may be seen of sale. Price 50 cents a packet.

Cly's Vegetable Elixirs & Cough Drops,

Colds, Asthma, spitting of blood, & the lungs. Its merits stands 50 cents a bottle.

ley's Rheumatic Pills,

50 cents a box. Infallible remedy for the Piles.

50 Cents a Box. at directions accompanying each medicinæ.

likewise for Sale,

ment of Drugs, Patent Me-

dicines and Vials; a few hand-

Indian Shakers; proof vials;

Patent Blacking; Madeira

ack bottles in hogheads;

; and a few barrels Flax-

oil sell on reasonable terms

ual customers on a short

time will be made to have Medicines by the

BREWERY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell all his interest in that extensive BREWERY in Alexandria, which he now occupies; of which there is eleven years, of an unexpired lease to come from September next.

This Brewery is on an extensive plan, having two Copper Boilers of 1200 and 500 gallons, and every working utensil complete, with Malt House, Kiln and Mill.

To the capitalist this concern offers every inducement, who is skilled himself, or can procure a person skilled in brewing; as the business may be extended so as to become extremely valuable.

Proposals will be received to the first of July. Every necessary information may be had, and letters post paid attended to, by applying to

Thomas Cruse.

May 5. dtw & sawf

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Will be received by the Editor of this paper

FOR THE

Companion & Weekly Miscellany;

BY EDWARD EASY, Esq.

Published at Baltimore every Saturday, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

THE editor will be happy to receive communications which lead to the exercise of the minds of those who have had a cultivated education, and might tend to the mutual improvement of the writers and the readers. In this country largely advancing in every object of improvement, there must be much cause for admiration; & occasions must frequently present for directing the course to be pursued... To these objects he is very desirous of attracting attention. Biography of the noblest heroes of the revolutionary war, might be also very interesting. Events of this nature, not on public record, would be highly acceptable. Phenomena in natural history, will also be attended to with peculiar pleasure.

** The three first numbers have been received and may be seen at this office.

Runaway Negro JACK.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Pomonkey Neck, Charles County, Maryland, about two miles below Mount Vernon, a Negro Man, named JACK, about 50 years of age, his voice is loud, but speaks with ease to himself—he is very black, both of his limbs are of a purple color, and extend 5 or 6 inches in length and about one inch broad—sitting too near the fire, there is a burn on the back of one of his hands, but don't prevent the full use of it. JACK came from Guinea when about 12 or 13 years old. I don't know any thing that would make a stranger suspect JACK's eloquence, sooner than that of calling himself a Baptist and being fond of argument. Whoever brings home the said negro & secures him in jail, so that I get him again, shall be entitled to 20 Dollars if 20 miles from home, 10 miles 30 Dollars, and if 50 miles 40 Dollars, and reasonable expenses paid by

Richard Brandt.

May 6.

N. B. The above Negro JACK eloped from me better than twelve months ago, and was not home by one of Judge Washington's overights; and on the 15th of June last left me the second time.

NOW printing in Philadelphia,

AT THE LORENZO PRESS,

Under the inspection of the Author, in a few October's Poems, with Plates, executed by the first Artificer America, a new and splendid Edition, much enlarged, of a Poem, entitled

Modern Philosophy;

or

Terrible Tractation!!!

A POLITICAL PETITION AGAINST ALVANIZING TRUMPERY, and the PERKINISTIC INSTITUTION:

Addressed to the Royal College of Physicians, London,

By CHRISTOPHER CAVETTE, M. D. &c. &c. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Aberdeen, and honorary Member of no less than nineteen very learned Societies.

The object of this Poem is to promote the best interests of Society, by arraying the powers of legitimate satire against the philistines, quack politicians, and other scoundrels of the day, and to give more extensive publicity to such inventious, impudent, and other exertions of the human mind as deserve to be patronized by the community.

The author proposes to enlarge the work, by the addition of such matter as he perceives will be found most immediately interesting to the American public, and hopes his efforts to improve the plan and execution of the Poem, will be thought in some measure worthy of the favorable reception with which it has already been honored in Europe and in America.

The above work will be published by the subscriber in about two months—Price, bound in board, two dollars.

ROBERT GRAY.

March 29.

Lawd & sawf

TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has just received by the latest arrivals a hand-
some assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Colomade Mill Muslin
Diagonal lace and peacock
ditto
Cut gauze, japanned and
honey-comb do.
Plain and figured lawn
Pequet crêpe
Plain cambric, jaconet and
mill muslin
Plain & colored hair-cord-
ed cambric
India & English book muslin
Do, do, handkerchiefs
Linen veils
Lace cambric and tem-
botted mill shawls
Honey-comb and imperial
Linen do.
Undressed ginghams, chinis
and canopies
Silk and cotton chambrys
Italian Mantuas
Ribands
Italian sewing silk
Silk and cotton hosiery

Shirting cotton
Long lawns
Linen Cambricks
Umbrellas
Bandanna handkerchiefs
Platillas
Dowls
Creas
Tichleburgh
Baltas
Gurahs and
Selampours.

ALSO.

FRESH TEAS,

Of a superior quality, in small leaden canisters and by the pound.

May 6.

WM. HODGSON

Has for Sale,

2 boxes 7-8 Colaine Linens
13 hogheads Claret, suitable for the West-
India market, and entitled to drawback

14 cases first and second quality Claret, 12
bottles each
Marble Mortars of different sizes

7 cases best Luca Oil
10 marble Chimney pieces
1000 bushels Liverpool fine and 21. Ubes Salt
April 30.

JAMES BACON,

21st GROCERY STORE, in King Street, has, in
addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in
the Grocery Line;

Which make his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,
Molcovado Sugars, of various qua-
lities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson-Skin, and
Siu-hong

Soft Green Coffee,
Chocolate, or a superior
Mace,
Bullos,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Tenerife,
Malaga, and
Genuine Old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New-
England Rum,

Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whiskey,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters.

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Caffia, Pimento
Cayenne and Black Pepper, Rice and Ground
Ginger, Basket Salt for table use, Pearl Barley,
Rice, Starch, Fig. blue, Soap, Mould, Dift and
Spermaceti Candles, Refined Salt, Petre, Flotant
Indigo, Allum, Copperas, Madder, Brimstone,
Spinning Cotton, Patent Shot, all sizes, best
English and country-made Gunpowder, Segars,
and Smoking Tobacco, very best Chewing To-
bacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's Snuff, Hunter's Pipe
in boxes.

London Mustard, warranted of a superior qua-
lity, Dixon's best ditto, Wrapping-Paper, De
anjohn's, &c. &c. with generally every artic-
le in his line—the whole of which have been selec-
ted with care and will be disposed of on the very
lowest terms.

December 16.

Twenty Dollars Reward,

Will be given for apprehending and secur-
ing in jail, a young mulatto man slave,
named ANDREW. He was hired by me last
year to Mr. Joseph Thomas, who keeps the mid-
dle ferry opposite to Alexandria, and absconded
from that place about the latter end of August
last. He is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9
inches high, luffy and well made, has short curly
hair, and is frequently subject to have several
large pimpls in his face. He is reckoned to
be a sensible fellow, of an easy agreeable address
for a man in his low sphere of life. As he has
not been heard of by me since his elopement, I
suspect he has had the address to ship himself as
a Freeman on board some vessel either at Alexan-
dria or Baltimore. Whoever takes him up and
secures him in any jail, shall receive from me
the above reward, as soon as due information
thereof is given to me or to Doctor N. P. Can-
ton, at Port Tobacco.

G. B. Causin.

Maryland, Charles County, 1

January 17. [Feb. 3.] saw

Printing, in its various branches,
handsomely executed at this office.

Cotton & Stewart

Have received a large supply of

PAPER HANGINGS.

Of various figures and of the newest fashion.

April 29.

District of Columbia,

County of Alexandria, 1866.

John Coates, George M. Muha, and Robert W. Munro, comp'ts.

AGAINST

William Powers, Jas. Card, Wm. Gill, & Thomas Moore, deponents.

In Chancery.

The defendant, William Powers

having entered his appearance and given secu-

rity according to the act of assembly and the rules of this

court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court

upon affidavit, that the said William Powers is not an

inhabitant of this district: On motion of the com-

plainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said

defendant do appear here on the first

of July term next, and enter his appearance

in the suit, and give security for performing the

decrees of the court; and that the other defend-

ant, Kearney Wharton, Rufus Bigelow, John G. Proud, John G. Ladd, and Thomas Vowell, jun. President of the

Bank of Potowmack, do not pay away, convey or secrete

the debts by them owing to the estate, or

effects in their hands belonging to the said absent

defendant Kearney Wharton, until the further or

order or decree of the court; and that a copy of this

order be forthwith published for two months

successively in both of the public news-

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